

THE RADIO NORTHSEA INTERNATIONAL PICTURE SOUVENIR



Published by Paul Graham

THE RNI PROJECT 1999 INTRODUCTION



FOLLOWING the success of the Radio London revival in August 1997, I had often thought of setting up another offshore revival project; I attempted to do this in 1998, but things didn't really fall into place then.

So the idea for RNI really began to take shape in early 1999; at this time it was planned to operate the station from the end of Clacton Pier. I set about

putting all the various things into place, and whilst doing this it was brought to my attention that the RNLI was celebrating it's 175th Anniversary and I thought it was very good idea to combine the two somehow.

Following a meeting with the Clacton RNLI branch the idea of a ship seemed a good one; I knew of several people that I could approach who either had a vessel, or could acquire one.

During early March I contacted 'Sea Containers' who had a redundant light ship in Harwich Harbour; I had also contacted them two years previously for the Radio London project, but at that time they were unable to help. When I spoke to the local manager, Colin Crawford, and told him of my intentions and the link with the RNLI he agreed to meet me to discuss the finer points of the project, as he himself was an active member of that fine organisation.

Towards the end of March Colin and I visited the light vessel, which was in a sorry state. A lot of work was needed to put the vessel into good order, but Colin was quite happy for us to do just that, so I put together a team of volunteers and with the help of the environmental agency's task force, set about the long job in hand.

The story of the RNI 1999 project is told in this book as a series of photographs.

Paul Graham, Project Manager. Layout design and editing, Phil Mitchell

Photographs were taken by the following people: Paul Graham, Colin Lamb, Clive Boutell, Dave West, Baudoin Dom, Peter Messingfield, Chris and Mary Payne, John S. Platt and Phil Mitchell

Engineering & Broadcast Equipment

ALTHOUGH the Mebo III is equipped with four generators located in the engine room, two 5.5 Kw and two 10 Kw. These were 110 volt DC units, which were unsuitable for our studio or transmission equipment.

For this reason it was necessary to have two generators on deck to provide 240 volts AC power. A further complication, brought about by the Health and Safety Executive banning the use of butane or propane gas on the ship, meant food for the broadcasting staff and crew had to be prepared by electrical cooking. This meant a larger generator was required to power the cooker. A generator of 15KVA was selected, which was kindly loaned by Healey Tool Hire, and craned aboard the Mebo III while still alongside Trinity Pier at Harwich. Because of the large fuel consumption of this big generator it was only used for a couple of hours a day, at mealtimes, and for standby use at other times. The main generator used throughout the broadcast was Paul Maclaren's 4kW Petter AC1 unit. This generator only consumed one gallon of fuel every 4 hours, but had adequate capacity to not only run the 100 watt transmitter and the studio, but also the day to day requirements of the galley; fridge, toaster, kettle and microwave. This generator ran practically trouble free for between 20 and 24 hours per day. Being air-cooled it was a little noisy and could often be heard on the mike during broadcasts adding more piratical feel.

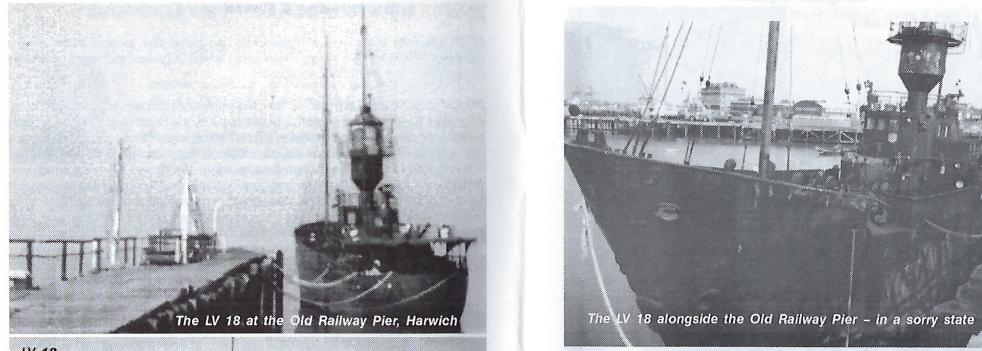
The main transmitter is a 100-watt home built unit, using all bipolar transistors and employing series modulation. Originally built as a standby unit for a larger transmitter, it had never been intended for 24 hour a day operation, but apart from two lightning strikes, performed without problem. Initially during the broadcasts a faulty crystal allowed the transmitter to be 630 Hz off channel, this was soon reduced to 300 Hz and eventually, with modification of the oscillator circuitry, dead on 1575 kHz.

The aerial constructed on the ex Lightship is an inverted L, of three parallel wires spaced by 1/2 metre bars strung between the ships forward mast and a wind-up tower welded to the stern helicopter deck. This arrangement proved resonant on 1575 kHz, with no series inductance required to match it. It also just cleared the ships centre mast with the lightening conductor. The three-wire design of the aerial system allowed wide bandwidth audio from the optimod A.M. processor to be enjoyed by RNI's listeners.

The standby transmitter, kindly loaned by Mr. Trevor Smith, was a traditional plate modulated 50-watt valve design with a pi-tank output stage. This performed faultlessly when the main transmitter was struck by lightning, albeit at lower power it was amazingly dead on channel (a different crystal, but from the same manufacturer)!

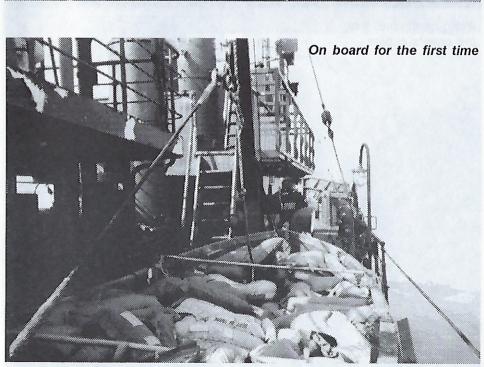
Throughout the 28 day RSL all output was monitored in the transmitter room by oscilloscope and spectrum analyser to ensure no interference could be caused to other broadcasters.

March '99





March '99



March - May '99

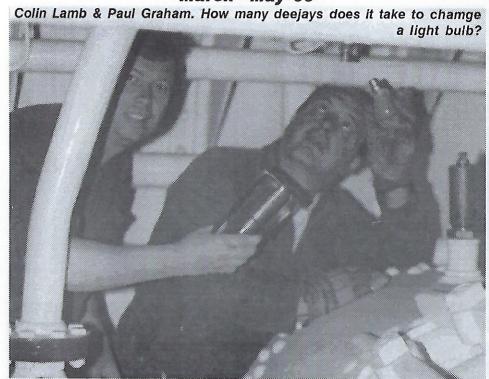






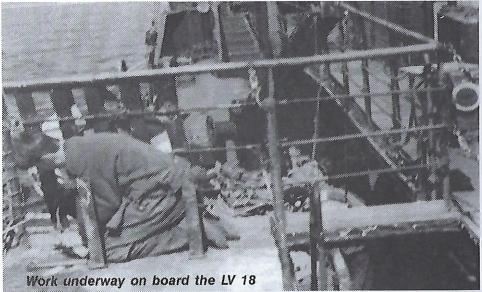


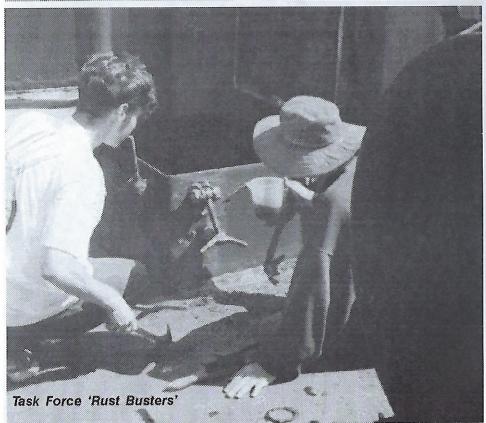
March - May '99

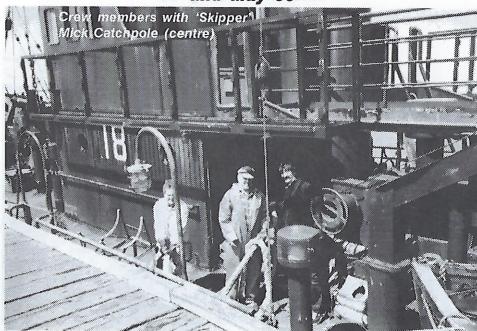




Mid May '99

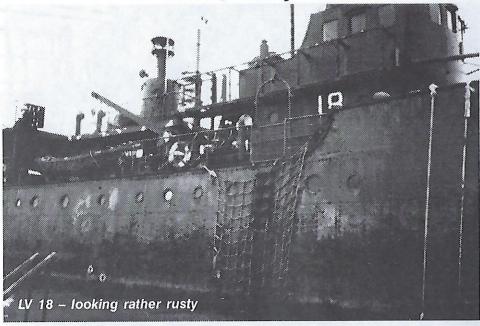








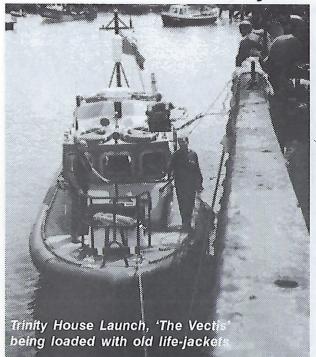
Mid to Late May '99



Late May '99



Late May '99

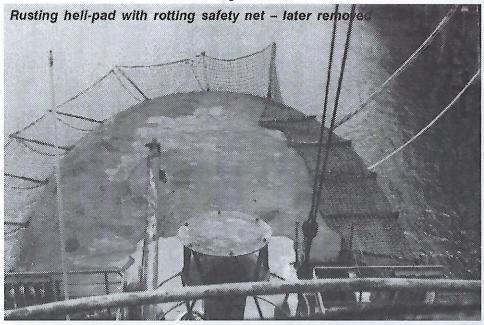


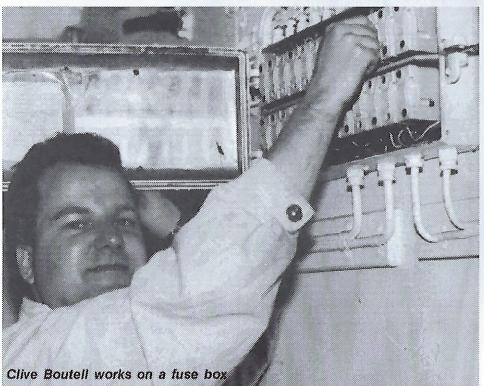




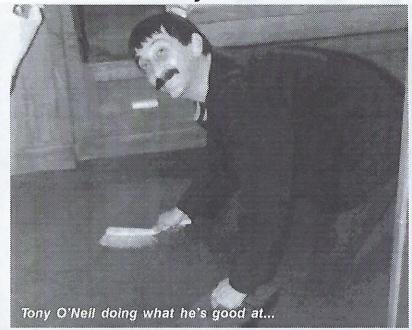


Late May - June '99





Late May - June '99



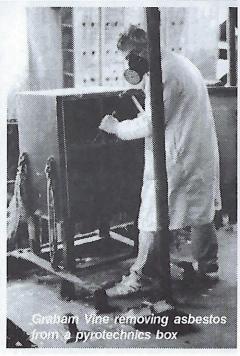




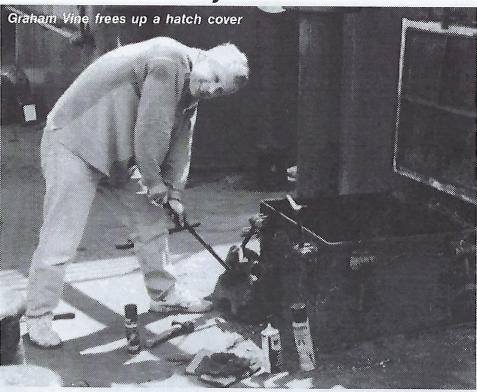
Early June '99





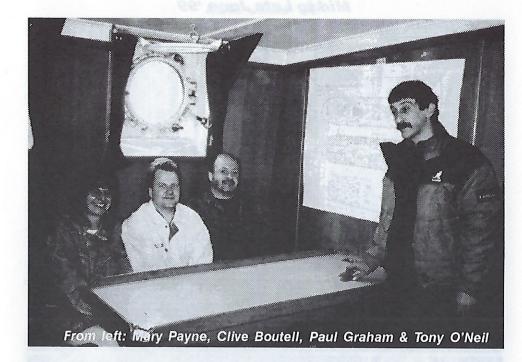


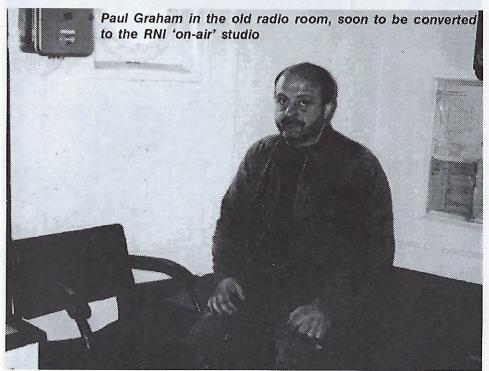
Early June '99



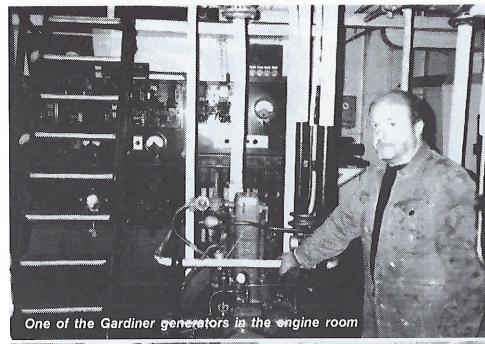








Mid to Late June '99





Late June '99



Late June '99



Late June - Mid July '99





Mid July '99



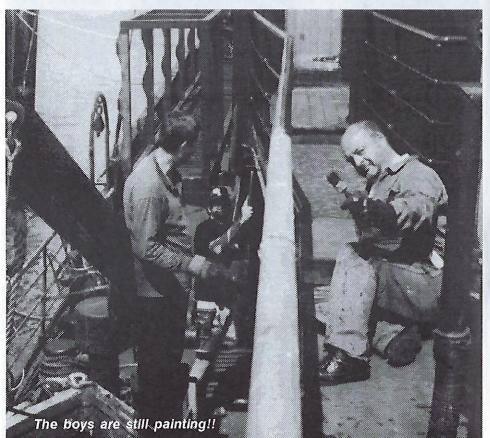




Mid July '99





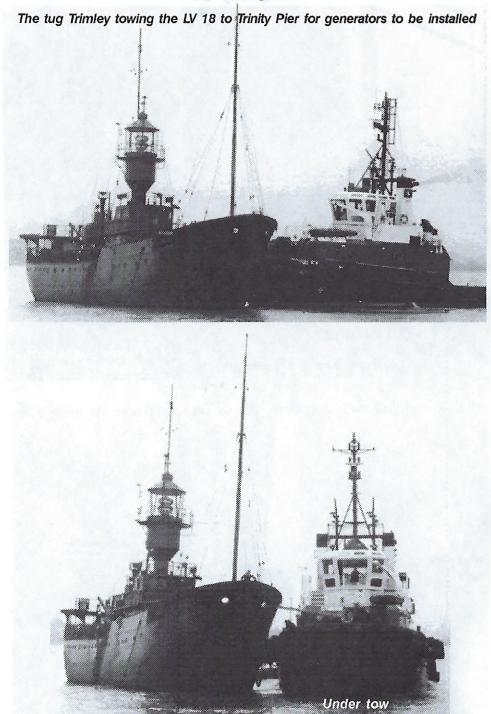




Being pulled off the old Railway Pier moving to the adjacent Trinity Pier



Mid July '99



Mid July '99

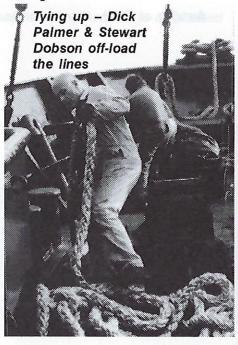
Arriving at Trinity Pier seconds before the ferry's engine exploded

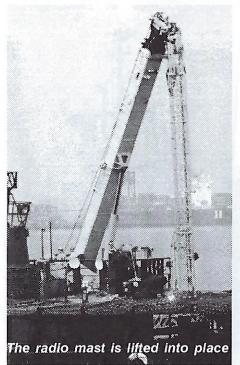




Mid to Late July '99

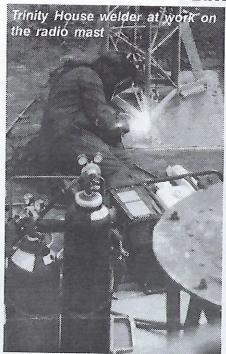








Late July '99

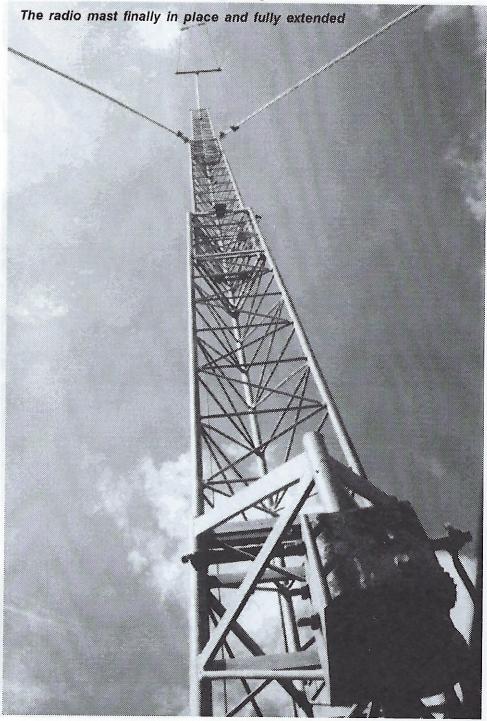




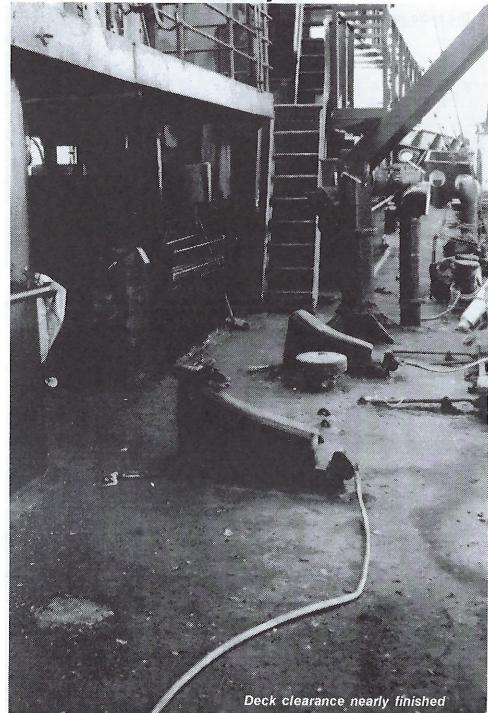


Late July '99





Late July '99



Late July '99



It's hard work painting the hull with a hand roller

Complete with the final paint job



Late July – Early August '99

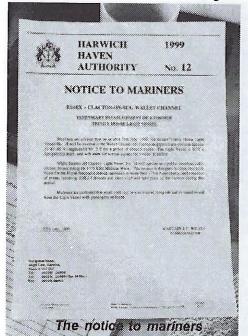




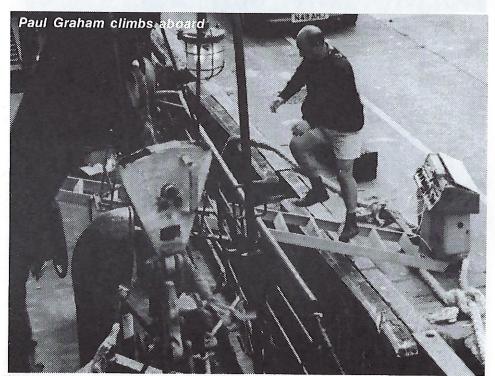
Early August '99



Early August '99



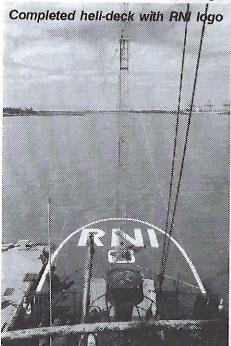




Early August '99

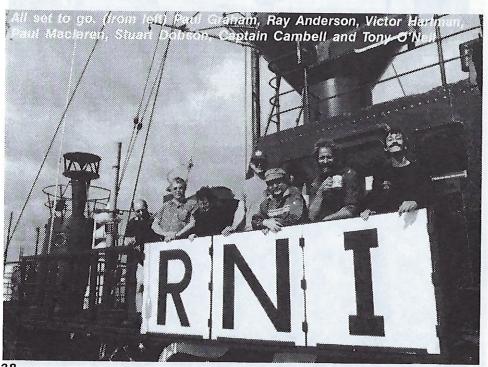


Early August '99

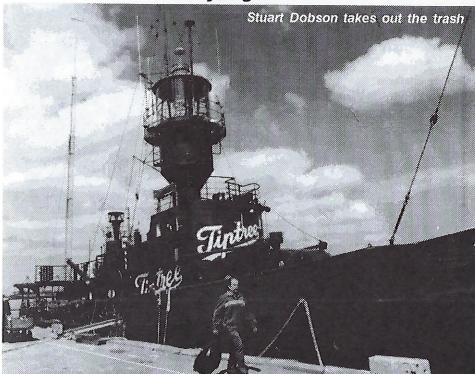








Early August '99

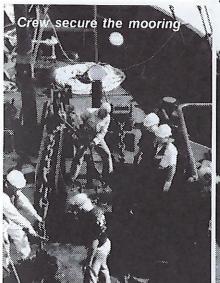




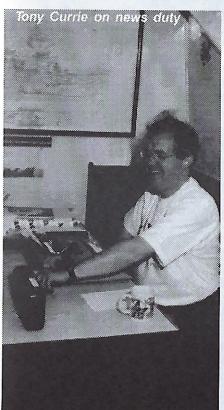
Early August '99





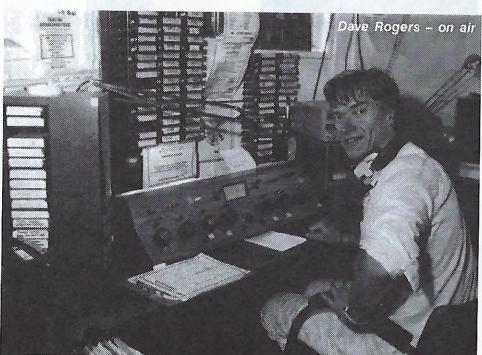






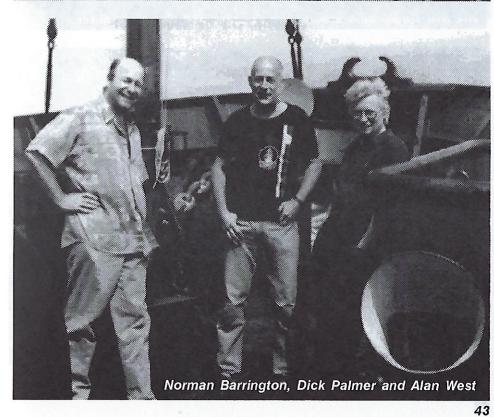






August '99



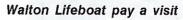




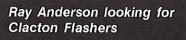






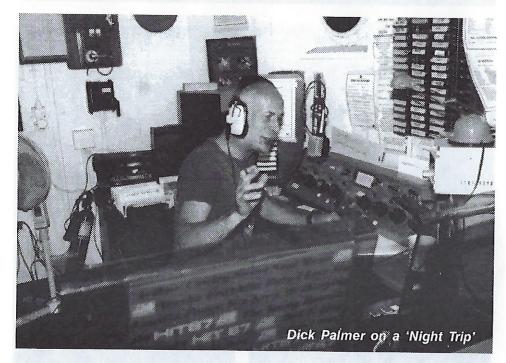












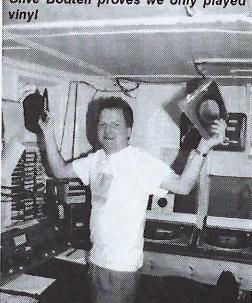
John Platt with live commentary on the Airshow





Alan West with a Dutch journalist





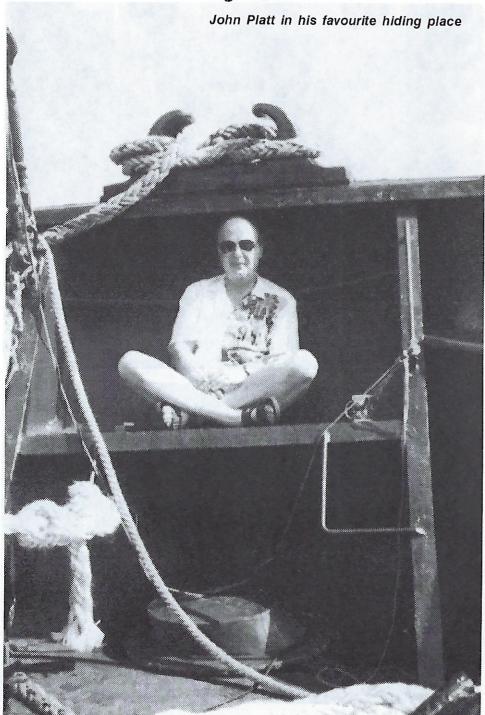
Clive Boutell proves we only played



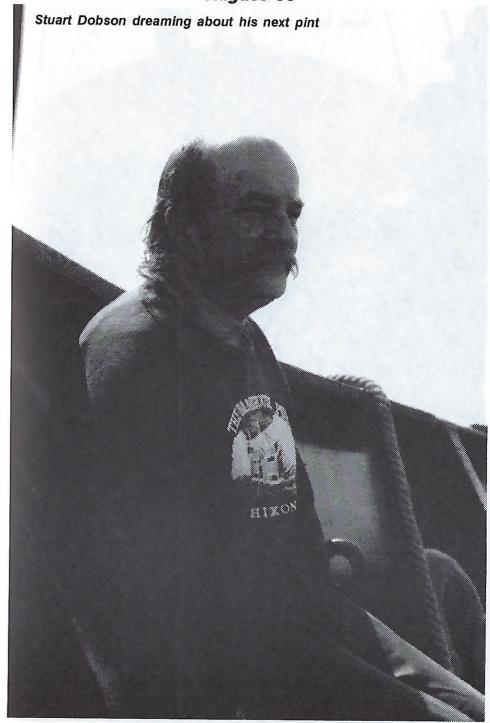


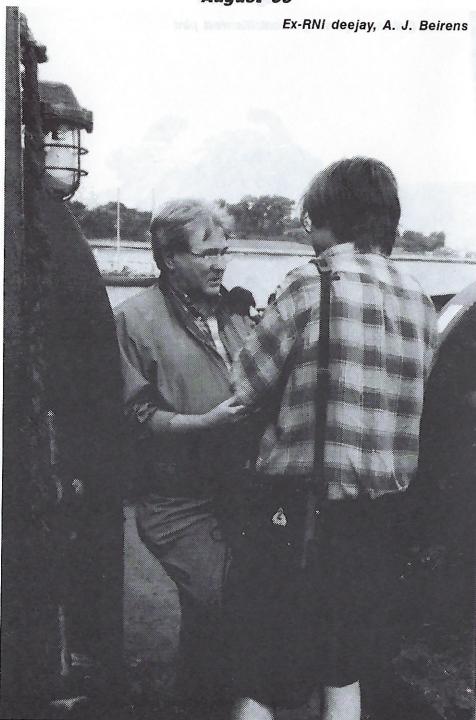






August '99





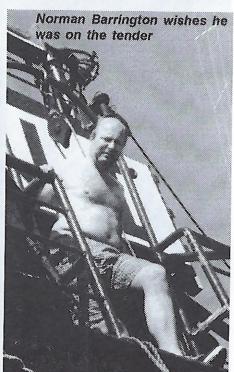










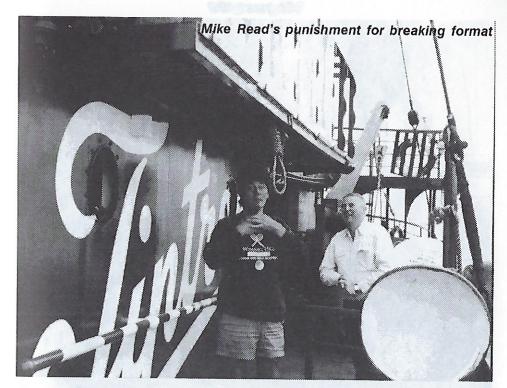








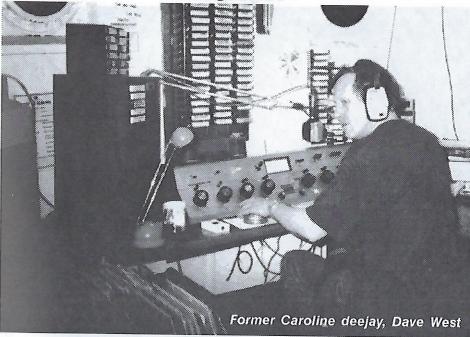




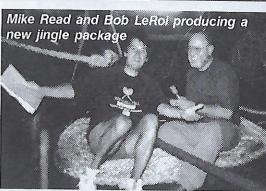




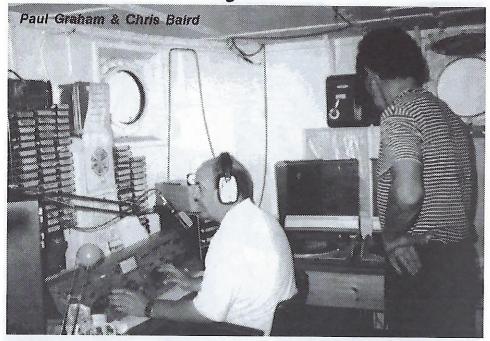
August '99

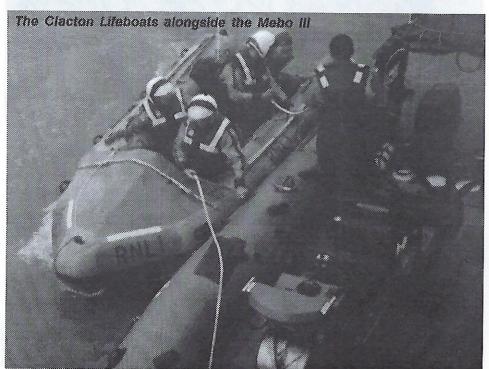






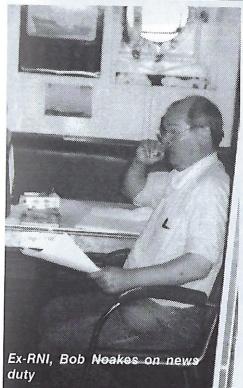






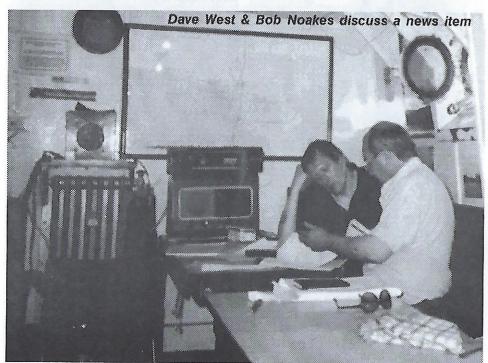
August '99



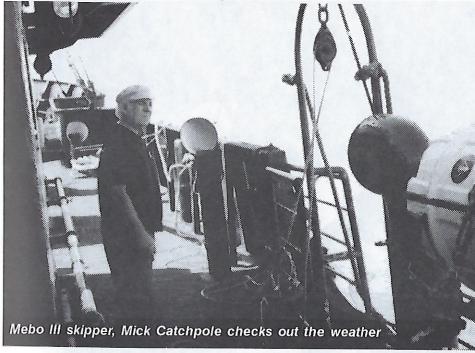




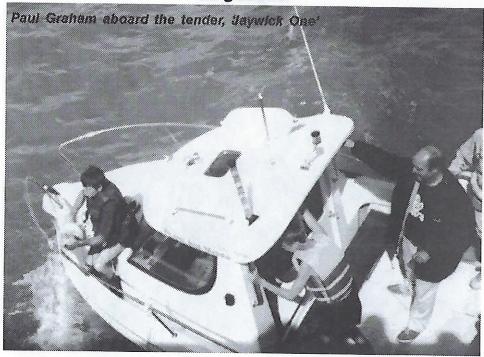








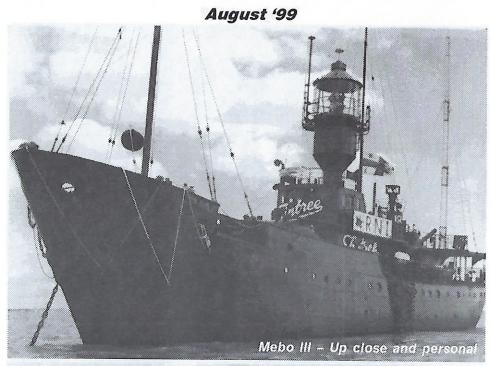
















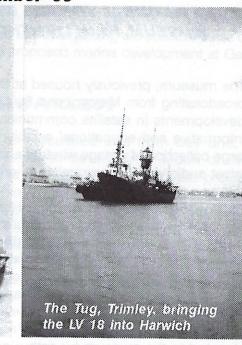


The Trinity House vessel, THV Patricia, arrives to pull up the mooring following the close of RNI



September '99





It's all over! The LV 18, back at the Old Railway Pier



THE NATIONAL VINTAGE WIRELESS AND TELEVISION MUSEUM, HIGH LIGHTHOUSE, HARWICH, ESSEX

The museum, previously housed at Dedham, Essex, traces the history of broadcasting from Marconi and Baird's early experiments to present day developments in satellite communication. The museum is set out as an informative and educational exhibition showing much of the museum's large collection of vintage wireless and television receivers and utilising the latest audio/visual interpretation to create a lively and unique atmosphere

Phase One of the museum at the High Lighthouse opened to the general public in 1995. On show is some of the original equipment used by these early pioneers, demonstrating the first wireless transmissions and mechanical scan television. The exhibition is set out chronologically in a series of 'room sets' on each floor of the Lighthouse, each with a selection of vintage receivers in a contemporary setting with the décor of each period. The reception area houses a vast selection of material and artifacts relating to the history of 'offshore pirate radio,' many of the items having been donated to the museum by enthusiasts.

THE LIGHT VESSEL

The long term aim of the Trust is, due to the size limitations of the High Lighthouse, to split the museum between two sites at Harwich, (Television and Wireless). A feasibility study in 1991 investigated the possibility of the purchase of a decommissioned light vessel from Trinity House to contain Phase 2 of the museum, which was to be moored at Harwich. The Museum was placed on the Trinity House Tender List for the purchase of a redundant vessel.

The report concluded that such a situation would be most favourable due to the space available on board, the continuity between the two sites. The tourist appeal of such a vessel being open to the public and the importance of such a vessel in the history of broadcasting. In 1899, at the invitation of Trinity House, Marconi set up a demonstration station on the East Goodwin Lightship and, using the South Foreland Lighthouse as a shore station, relayed the first ever ship to shore message. Later that year the SS R.F. Matthews collided with the lightship and following radioed distress signals, the first sea rescue through wireless took place.

THE LV18 / RNI PROJECT

In March 1999 the RNI project was discussed and from day one, I immediately expressed a keen interest to be involved. Much of the groundwork had been done by myself in 1997 with an attempted project to bring the MV Ross Revenge to Harwich for a Radio Caroline RSL. My continuing involvement with Caroline proved to be of benefit as many old faces began to turn up with offers of assistance. It soon became clear that the two projects could be of help to each other, as was to be the case.

We had a lot of fun, we got wet we got sworn at by tug men, people said we'd never do it – but we did, *didn't we!* I would do it all over again and I hope you'll be there next time.

Thanks to all the crew and those involved, there's just too many people to thank individually here, but here are a few unsung heroes whose support was really appreciated. All at Caroline, Trinity House, Chris Spraggons, Mick Catchpole, Colin Crawford & co, Glen & co from Chelmsford, Paul Bonnet, Tony Haggis, Dick Palmer and his late night shows (I have the tapes!), and the people of Harwich, especially Sally who put up with all of it!

The rest is now just broadcasting history and will be researched and chronicled in time to come, by those who have an interest in such things – god bless 'em – who knows what the future may bring? One thing is for sure, the world would be a far duller place without you good people who have supported our museum, the RNI project, Radio Caroline, and helped us keep these dreams alive. Thank you and keep listening.

INFORMATION ON THE LV 18

Displacement – 581 tons gross
Length – 110 feet
Built – Phillips & Sons, Dartmouth, 1957
Last position as 'LV Dowsing' approximately 35 miles N.E. of Cromer
Came off station – 1988